

At that time, he was named "Man of the Year" by the Sacramento Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the same organization which had recognized him as "Young Man of the Year" some 30 years earlier. In 1991, Dean Schaber received the American Bar Association's highest honor for service in legal education, The Kutak Award.

Mr. Speaker, Gordon Schaber's intellect, generosity, and good will made him one of Sacramento's most respected and loved citizens. His selfless devotion to McGeorge School of Law, his family, and friends has set the standard for community service in our State and in our Nation. As Dean Schaber is remembered at today's memorial service, I ask each of my colleagues to join me in recognizing his exceptional life's work and tremendous spirit of purpose in the community he loved so well.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, due to obligations in my district, I missed rollcall votes 614 through 621, which occurred on November 7, 1997. I wish to be recorded as follows:

Yes on rollcall 614
Yes on rollcall 615
Yes on rollcall 616
Yes on rollcall 617
Yes on rollcall 618
Yes on rollcall 619
Yes on rollcall 620
Yes on rollcall 621

HONORING THE MILLION WOMAN MARCH

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the women that participated in the Million Woman March held in Philadelphia on October 15, 1997. I am particularly proud to acknowledge those participants from my hometown of Flint, MI.

The first ever Million Woman March brought together women from all walks of life who, with a sense of duty and commitment, gathered on this day to address the issues and concerns that affect their homes, their families, and their communities.

From all walks of life they came. They arrived by plane or by train. Some drove their cars overnight, while others chartered buses to get them to their destination. Regardless of how they arrived, the women who attended the Million Woman March all came with similar goals: to interact with one another, to empower themselves and each other, to devise strategies to take back their neighborhoods, and to instill in our young people the power of collective efforts and positive attitudes.

Nearly 500 of the participants in the Million Woman March made the journey from Flint, MI. In my role as a Member of this body, I

consider it my duty to work toward enhancing the quality and dignity of life for all my constituents. I am very fortunate to have these women as allies in this effort. I also would like to commend these women on the organization of the local Thousand Woman March in Flint, which allowed the women to share what they learned in Philadelphia with those who were unable to attend.

On November 15, an appreciation reception will be held for the participants of both the Million Woman March and the Thousand Woman March. It will serve as a time to reflect on their experience as an important part of history and to allow them to work toward their collective goals of equity, unity, and love.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in expressing my gratitude to the women who participated in the Million Woman March and the Thousand Woman March. I am proud to represent them in Congress for they are shining examples of what coalitions can accomplish.

IN SUPPORT OF CONTINUED CONSTRUCTIVE ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINA

HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit an insightful editorial article published in the November 4, 1997 edition of Indiana's LaPorte Herald-Argus newspaper. This article thoughtfully and accurately reflects many of my views in support of continued constructive engagement with China as a method of improving our critically important bilateral relationship and pursuing our foreign policy goals regarding human rights. While progress is at times too slow and painful, talks and diplomacy are key aspects of this bilateral relationship.

President Jiang Zemin's recent visit to the United States to participate in the United States-China Summit is the first step in achieving these goals through constructive engagement. While President Jiang conceded less than we hoped for with respect to ongoing human rights abuses, religious persecution, and exporting nuclear materials, it is still very important to recognize that we have now opened a new dialogue with the People's Republic of China. I am confident that this will result in more talks and serious negotiations and hopefully, more progress on these critically important issues.

I am encouraged that President Clinton admitted that China was on the wrong side of history regarding Tiananmen Square. Moreover, I am pleased that President Clinton told President Jiang that continuing reluctance to tolerate political dissent has prevented China from achieving economic and social progress at the same pace as the developing nations and the rest of the world. This kind of exchange and mutual recognition fosters constructive engagement.

Without question, the summit talks are more useful than continued diplomatic tensions and certainly more productive than no dialog at all. Case in point: The cold war began to thaw, among other reasons, when the United States and the Soviet Union began to open diplomatic channels. Our much improved relation-

ship with Russia and the new republics clearly demonstrate that constructive engagement helps advance our foreign policy goals. This has helped end the war in Chechnya, dismantle weapons of mass destruction, and contributed to our sense of stability in the region. I am confident that this kind of success can be achieved with respect to our foreign policy toward China.

The United States-China Summit concluded with President Jiang's approval of the International Technology Agreement and the removal of numerous tariff barriers of United States exports to China. This is how the United States benefits from constructive engagement with China. I am pleased that Congress extended MFN status to China again this year, and I am hopeful that we can continue to improve our mutually beneficial trading relationship. This is critical to our business interests and future relations with the world's most populous nation. Trade is among the most useful tools in constructive engagement with China, and fair trade should be implemented and enforced by the United States in every possible way.

Mr. Speaker, I am hopeful that constructive engagement with China will advance our interests and our foreign policy goals, and I encourage my colleagues to review the LaPorte Herald-Argus opinion which follows.

ON CHINA, WEAK ADMONITIONS ARE BETTER THAN NO TALKS AT ALL

Not much of substance emerged from last week's meetings between Chinese leader Jiang Zemin and President Clinton.

The only concrete news was that Boeing will sell \$3 billion worth of airplanes to China and that other firms will be allowed to sell nuclear power technology to the nation, and that Jiang promised China will no longer sell nuclear materials and other weaponry to countries such as Iran.

The first bit of news angered those who feel Jiang's visit revolved more around big bucks and business than on how China treats its people. Indeed, guests at the state dinner for Jiang were mostly Fortune 500 leaders representing firms such as General Motors, IBM, AT&T and Eastman Kodak.

The second bit of news is tenuous at best. Jiang has promised before that China will not sell weapons to third-world nations and has not kept the promise.

U.S. business leaders are champing at the bit to capitalize on China's emerging role in the trade world. But protesters chastise the United States and Clinton for having anything to do with Jiang and his country given its human-rights stance or lack thereof, including continued persecution of Christians and dissidents.

During his eight-day visit, Jiang shrugged off such critics, even when they questioned him face-to-face. Responding to a question on the massacre of students at Tiananmen Square in 1989, the most Jiang could muster was that "naturally, we may have some shortcomings and even make some mistakes in our work." Quite a belittlement of a country's bloody attack on its own people.

To his credit, Clinton did sit down with Jiang to talk about the human-rights issue. He even stated publicly at a joint press conference with Jiang that China was "on the wrong side of history" regarding Tiananmen Square.

Critics thought, though, that Jiang—the first Chinese leader to visit the U.S. in 12 years—shouldn't have been allowed to set foot in this country, much less gain more business with the U.S.—until the persecution stops.

But Clinton's weak admonitions are better than opening no dialogue whatsoever with

Jiang. There are two words that prove this: Cold War. Not until U.S. and Soviet Union leaders began talking did that war begin to thaw.

With that approach in mind, perhaps Clinton's hope is that as China becomes less isolated and more of a global participant, a Gorbachev-type leader will succeed Jiang, and China's appalling treatment of some of its citizens will improve.

A TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS E. DYER,
SR.

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Francis Dyer, a close friend and great man, who recently passed away.

A longtime resident of Pennsylvania and the Seventh Congressional District, I have known Francis Dyer for many years and am proud to claim him as a friend. He was a true American hero, a World War II veteran, and a prisoner of war. I will miss him very much and I share the grief felt by his entire family, especially his loving wife, Teresa, his friends and all the people of Upper Darby.

Francis E. Dyer, Sr. was born on September 29, 1922. The son of the late Francis W. and Frances P. McFate Dyer, Francis E. Dyer, Sr. graduated in 1940 from Darby High School and entered Temple University on a scholarship that same year. Two years later he enlisted in the Army and was stationed overseas in February 1944 with the 782d bomb squad, 465th bomb group of the 15th Air Force, based in Italy.

When flying a mission to Freidrichshafen, Germany on August 3, 1944, his plane was one of eight from the 465th group that was shot down and Francis Dyer was only 1 of 3 survivors of the 10-man crew on his aircraft. He was captured the next day while trying to get to Switzerland and became a German prisoner of war. On February 6, 1945, when the Russian Army was approaching Stalag Luft IV, where he was imprisoned, the camp was evacuated and the prisoners began a march that lasted 86 days. Francis Dyer was liberated by the British Army on May 2, 1945, 6 days before the war in Europe ended on May 8.

Upon his return to the United States, Francis was married and subsequently discharged from the Army in October 1945. He returned to Temple University and was graduated in 1948. He never forgot his past, however, and became a great fighting force in veteran affairs. He was a life member and past commander of a number of notable veterans groups such as the Tri-State Chapter of American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Prisoner of War Memorial Post 5999, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Colonel A.J. Campbell Chapter 19, and the Disabled American Veterans. He also belonged to the Delaware County Veterans Council for 12 years and served a year as commander of that unit.

Several generations have benefited from his undeniable spirit and compassion. My heart goes out to his 7 children, 2 stepchildren, 19 grandchildren, and 2 stepgrandchildren. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor

this great man. My district has lost a tremendous human being and a great contributor to veteran's affairs. His life was lived to its fullest and he will be remembered by all who were fortunate to have known him.

HONORING DR. DAVID KESSLER

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the extraordinary accomplishments of Dr. David Kessler.

Dr. Kessler is known to many of us through his service as Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration. By almost every account, he transformed that once moribund agency into a dynamo of public health leadership and policy development. Quite simply, Dr. Kessler redefined the role of FDA Commissioner, setting a standard that his successors will surely admire and strive to attain.

Dr. Kessler's courageous efforts to identify the dangers of smoking and to encourage a broad public dialog on tobacco usage may prove to be his most lasting legacy. His authoritative presentation of medical fact and resolute defiance of those who would deny the grave effects of tobacco smoke made him a familiar figure to millions of Americans. And his efforts, in particular, to protect children from tobacco smoke, may potentially save thousands of lives. Smoking remains an urgent public health challenge, but Dr. Kessler's work undoubtedly established a strong foundation on which future efforts to curb smoking can be built.

Of course, Dr. Kessler's accomplishments do not end with tobacco. Under this leadership, the FDA streamlined the approval process for life-saving and life-improving drugs. He helped make possible a revolution in the treatment of HIV and other illnesses. And he boosted the morale and professionalism of an organization too long adrift.

Since leaving the FDA, Dr. Kessler has continued his distinguished career at Yale, where he serves as the dean of the school of medicine.

Mr. Speaker, on November 19, Dr. Kessler is to be honored by the League of Women Voters of New York State with the prestigious Carrier Chapman Catt Award. I am very pleased to join the league and so many other grateful citizens from my district and State in saluting Dr. Kessler and in recognizing his profound contribution to our Nation's health and future.

TRIBUTE TO HAROLD M.
WILLIAMS

HON. BRAD SHERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Harold M. Williams for his leadership and involvement not only in our community, but on a national and international level as well.

For months now, the citizens of Los Angeles have been anticipating the opening of the J.

Paul Getty Center. As president and chief executive officer of the J. Paul Getty Trust, the wealthiest art institution in the world, Harold has played a prominent role in bringing culture to our community. Since 1981, Harold has worked to ensure that the trust makes a significant contribution to awareness and longevity of the visual arts in the areas of conservation, scholarship and education. The work Harold has done for the arts has earned him praise at both a national and international level. He was appointed by President Clinton to serve as a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and Humanities and is recognized by the French Government as an "Officier dans L'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres."

Most recently, Harold has been working with President James Wolfensohn of the World Bank to develop a partnership which would conserve and promote the cultural heritage of developing countries. In Harold's own words, "Historically the World Bank and a lot of others have tended to think of sustainable development in social and economic terms, and this really amounts to a redefinition of what is sustainable development. You really cannot have sustainable development without recognizing the cultural heritage of a country."

President Kennedy once said that "... Art establishes the basic human truths which must serve as the touchstone of our judgment." Harold has worked for over a decade to ensure that no country's art history or cultural heritage will be lost to future generations. His awareness of the importance of a rich heritage has made him a champion of the arts in our community and around the world, and he has used his position as president of this trust to bring these issues to the forefront of the international agenda.

As a leader in the educational, cultural and political arenas, Harold has worked to improve the standard of living for our community, our country and the world. Though he will be officially retiring in January, the work he has done will be appreciated by many future generations. Mr. Speaker, distinguished colleagues, please join me in honoring Harold Williams for his distinguished portfolio of accomplishments.

ASIAN PACIFIC AMERICAN MEMBERS
ARE SEPARATE FROM
OUTSIDE GROUP

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 13, 1997

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention of my colleagues to an organization that calls itself the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute [CAPACI].

It is my understanding that this group was formed in the Spring of 1995 to promote Asian-American involvement in politics, and members of the Asian Pacific American Caucus were put on the board of directors without their knowledge or permission. Realizing this, in March 1996, nearly every member of the Asian Pacific American Caucus signed a letter to Ms. Francy Lim Youngberg, executive director of the institute, removing our names as board members and clarifying that, while we may share the goals of the institute in promoting political involvement by Asian Pacific